THERE was great unanimity in the

proposition to tax dogs. . PROPESSOR TICK's "weather" may now be expected any day. People will do well to stand from under.

AND now comes the information that the Spartans were the first base-ball players. New Haven is responsible for the statement.

EVERY Republican speaker in the United States who had an opportunity to engage in the Onio Campaign and dfd not is regretting it.

MR. GLADSTONE'S assurance to his family that he would never again assume the leadership of the Liberal party was hardly necessary.

WHAT are they paying this fall?" was the mild inquiry by a Boston man of his friend when talking over the possibility of failing in business in a few days.

THE English-Chinese difficulty has not been again settled, as has been the case so many times before, but we are to-day again assured that negotiations are progressing tavorably.

THE Brooklyn Argus is authority for the statement that the movement in Massachusetts to purchase an island in Polynesia and settle Wendell Phillips upon it has been abandoned out of sympathy for the savages.

THE saddest people you meet now are those who knew how the election was going and could have laid in on the resuit new clothes for five years, hats for the whole ward, and oyster suppers enough to board on till Christmas, but didn't because some one told them not

ONE of Reuter's New York agents informed the people on the other side of the Atlantic that the New York Liberal Republicans tailed to nominate a candigate for President of the United States. The Associated Press is in need of several such agents, and Reuter is in danger of losing a man.

TURKEY is offering £50,000 a year to Mr. Gladstone to establish a sound financial administration in that country. We don't propose to interfere with the Sublime Porte's affairs, but it looks like fooling away money to pay that amount to Mr. Gladstone when there are so many Onio financiers out of business who know how to make money out of paper, and can teach a government the art of getting something for nothing to any ex- or view, and have arrived at a consistent tent desired.

OUR Columbus special gives it as the opinion of Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, that Huves is elected by a majority of 2.500. Early last night it was believed at Democratic headquarters that Allen was elected, but the Democratic strongholds did not come up with the increased majorities that were looked for. There are some fourteen counties yet to report, and the result in these may even now greatly change the figures either way. Both branches of the Legislature are Republican-the Senate by a majority of two or three, and the House by tive or six.

THE people of Brooklyn are endeavoring to follow the lead of New York, and have one of its public hospitals supervised by homeopathic physicians. A request of this nature has been addressed to the Board of Charities, in alluding to which the New York Herald says: "We see no reason why this request should not be granted. The difference between homeopathy and allopathy is a matter to be decided by the patients and the physicians. If the sick man desires to be cured by homeopathic treatment he has as much right to that privilege as to seleet his own religion, and where, as in the case of homeopathy, there is a large, growing, and intelligent constituency who accept its principles and are willing to trust their lives to its practice, there is no reason why a request like that of the trustees of the Brooklyn Hospital should not be promptly acceded to."

THE result in Ohio, so far as the killing of the inflation movement was concerned, seems to have been received in the East about as cordially by Democrats as Republicans. These people understand that a marked success of their party in Ohio at this time would have made the Ohio platform the platform of the National Democratic party. The belief that the financial doctrine embodied in it was going to sweep everything in the West had caused the growth in the East of a noisy if not numerous element that even there would soon have been bard to manage. With a victory for inflation in Ohio, and the financial issue made prominent in Pennsylvania, no power of sensible men could have prevented the currency question from becoming the most prominent issue in the approaching Presidential contest Eastern Democratic politicians, who had carefully studied the situation, saw in this not only utter defeat for their party in the end, but a continued pros tration of the industries of the country at least for the next two years. Most of them, too, fre men who have more at stake than mere political success, and they can not afford, as our many of our own statesmen, to see a great blow struck at business interests for the sake of a temporary party triumph. These men doubtless consider the Democratic party in a much better condition to-day neider the Demogratic thun it would have been with a victory in Ohio, and there are many old Demo crats in this State who unite with them In that opinion,

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Way we Appland--Who Knows! Newspaper Instructors in Politi-cal Knowledge--A Little Philosophy :- A Provisional Govern

WASHINGTON, October 12. "Resolved, That the present adminis tration of the General Government ts a discredit to the country and an insult upon the intelligence of the people; and that if it can not be brought to a speedy end by the expulsion from power of the corrupt dynasty by which we are now ruled, the prostration of liberty and national ruin are inevitable."

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY. "Resolved, That we recognize in the present administration of the general government the presence of a wise and patriotic spirit in the eminent individual who stands at its head; to whom and to his able advisers the country is indebted

for numberless blessings and benefits."

ACCEPTED BY ACCLAMATION. These are, substantially, such senti ments as party bodies express at their

Take the average American journalist. There is, in the first place, detect of edu-cation; the want of that general knowledge of politics and economy essential to constitute the stock upon which particular information may, to a profitable purpose, be engratted. Secondly, there is detect of particular information. Administrations do not explain their acts and the ground for them at large, for anybody's instruction, and the most that is related passes through conduits that are, for a variety of causes, crooked and incapable. The atmosphere that sur-rounds a government is one of false-hood. There are, among the honest and thoughtful, different rules of juligment and systems of ideas, so that a measure or course of policy which, to one, may seem wise and beneficial, to another may appear til-judged and injurious. The number of constitutional lawyers in the United States—they who have looked at the Constitution from the political point of view, and have arrived at a consistent system of ideas in respect to its meaning and intent—may be counted upon the fingers; while there are tens of thousands who regard themselves as qualified, at sight, to pronounce upon the legal, as well as the economical merits of any question that may arise in creating covernment, and to deliver practical government, and to deliver their dogmanic opinions thereon for the enlightenment of their fellow citizens.

clined to favoritism, disposed to avoid affirmative action and shun responsibil-ity, even tolerant of persons subject to suspicion, but that they have been wicked in intention stands altogether unproved. While it is probable that the larger share of what is alleged both in tavor of and against each administration in its turn, is, to ray the least, but truth very badly disguised, there is little reason to doubt that our Presidents, one and all, have been, in the main, hot This is, of course, to be taken under A CERTAIN QUALIFICATION.

The political system of the United States, at least phenomenally, admits of the obliteration of the difference be-tween the political and the party con-science. We have, in fact, obliterated science. We have, in fact, obliterated the distinction between party and political in the common terminology. We allude to party acts as political acts; to party policy as political policy; to party motives as political motives, and to party considerations as political considerations; and there is little more discrimination in the idea than there is in the physicalcy. Sound principles of the phraseology. Sound principles of government would teach that a Presi government would teach that a President of the United States should cease to be a partisan when he became a Chief Magistrate; but parties out of power quainfiedly admit that the President may maintain his allegiance to the party by which he was elected, and parties in power insist upon its maintenance. In fact, if there is any human being who is regarded as a reprobate, who is held up to universal soom as a traitor, who has poured upon his head exhaustless vials of malediction, and who is cast out into the wilderness with every cur of the congregation howling after him, it is a President of the United States who has shown himself remiss in the discharge of his party oiligations—who has gone back on the prime article of the party creed, that "one hand must wash the other." ient of the United States should cease

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

This exalitation of party—which is perhaps inseparable from the system of representative government—is carried to such an extreme in the United States as almost to exclude the idea of institutional permanency; and although, under the stimulating effects of the spreadengle diet with which the people are continually fed by their political instructors, we are not aware of it, we are in fact, realizing, in abundant uneasmess and discomitori, the forebodings of those who foresaw the present unsatisfactory state of teings in the original defects of the Constitution. A quadricantial presidential election, with the party condition which it establishes and perpetuates, and the administration changes which it occasions, is as inimical to steadiness in the general policy, and to efficient service in executive details as could well be imagined. The highest political interests of the country are under the management of a succession of "green hands," persons who, however well inclined to perform good service, want the necessary experience, and who, A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. of "green hands;" person well inclined to perform want the necessary exper

by the time familiarity with their dutie by the time familiarity with their dufles is acquired, are called upon to retire. This would be a less serious matter if it were only the "figure heads" of the administration who were subjected displacement through party vecissitudes; but it is not tney alone who fall under the effects of such revolutions. In fact, the instant the "backing" of a subordinate gives way, no matter how valuable his services or special his qualifications, he is in danger. The party eye is all-seeing, the party appetite is installable, and the party voice too clamorous to admit of denial.

TO CONCLUDE.

Making the proper deductions for institutional defects, party rapactites and human imperfections, and the secople of the United States have no occasion for the wholesale denunciation of the present or of any former administrations heretotore, it is presumable, believed themselves to be deserving of the confidence of the people. Bad men in high places, without doubt, there have been more the consequences of party bigutry or of economical mistakes than of positive evil intention. Few have enriched themselves by illicit gain, though some have done so, but what else have we the right to expect?

Sirius.

Fall Treatment of Dairy Cows

These are, substantially, such sentiments as party bodies express at their stated assemblages, and which, as regularly as they convene, they are expected to promnigate. In fact, the caucus of a party out of power which should fail to condemn and the caucus of a party in power which should neglect to applaud the administration in terms as extravagant as its rhetoricians are competent to contrive, would be regarded as dereitt to an important obligation.

WHO TOLD THEM!

Now, how do these parties know? Where are the elements, and from what sources are they drawn from which such positive opinions are derived? A party man reads his party newspaper, from which he obtains the food by which his prejudices are bourished; and he is ready, as the case may be, to look upon the administration as able and patriotic beyond example, and upon the country as enjoying incalculable advantages through its agency, or as, out of all precedent, inefficient and corrupt, and the country suffering incalculable evils tarough its misconduct. But

HOW DOES HIS NEWSPAPER KNOW?

Take the average American journaist. There is, in the first place, defect of edn.

The Rural World says tnat at this seamon more than any other cows are apt to mith dows poor, and often before the dairyman is aware of the fact. If it is desirable to keep a flow of milk a little bran in ground grain can be used with profit; even a few nibbles of corn fed daily will prove serviceable in keeping up the strength and condition of the animal. But this is not all. The celd storms am drosty niguts are injurious, unless the animals are sheltered. Cows in milk, as I have remarked, are susceptible to cold, and if not pre-tested from the inclement weather tail of rapidly in flesh and milk; even in summer a cold rain-storm lessens the quantity of milk, as every dairyman must have observed; but to-ward the animals are sheltered. Cows in milk, as every dairyman must have observed; but to-ward the animals are sheltered. Cows in milk, as every dairyman must have observed; but to-ward cattle to run down in the fall, milking them iate, and allowing them to be ex-posed to all kinds of weather. In cold stormy nights, during the fall, cows will do better in the stable, even with no feed, than to be left out exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. What little food they pick up at such times is not of much account; they will seek out some spot that affords a partial protection from the storm and cold, hudale together, and stand there shivering and discontented till morning. It is at such times that more or less injury is done to the underlings of the herd from being nooked and driven about by master cows. Perhaps at no season of the year does stock require more care and atten-tion than in the fall, and of no season is tion than in the fall, and of no season is it so generally neglected. Many never thing of housing an animal at this season, so long as the ground re-mains uncovered with show, and many laney they are saving lodder by with-holding lood so long as there are patches here and there of irozen aftermath, that are not eaten down. Such persons are often found complaining that they hav ore not cated down. Such persons are often found complaining that their hay rapidly wastes away after feeding has commenced, and is wanting in nutritien; that their stock comes out thin in spring, and the yield of mik during the summer is less than it should be. They have no definite they have the founds likes it is definite idea where the trouble lies; it is either in the hay or in the season, or in the cows, and they mourn over their bad luck, when, in fact, the real cause of all

only a few feet at the bottom of the well, the contribution of drain water continuing the same, the dose becomes sufficient to produce its poisonous effect.

The dangerous character of the water of such wells is often manifested by no odor or taste of organic master; the chemical changes in this matter seem to have been carried so be as a said chemical changes in this matter seem to nave been carried so har as to yield little more than vivifying nitrates to the water, the organic character having entirely disappeared. Indeed, some of the most dangerous well-waters are especially sparking and refreshing to the taste. But the chemical processes which have effected this change appear to have buil no effect on the germs of disease—if germs they be—which retain their injurious character to such a degree that the worst results have often come of the use of water that was especially sparkling and pleasing as a beverage.—From Sanitary Draimage of Houses and Towns, in October Atlantic.

Our Nation a Historic Growth.

One of the most hopeful things to be

Anna Connett, a young girl of more than ordinary prepossessing appearance, residing in Plainfield, was placed at the bar of the Union county (N. J.) Oyer and Terminer, a few days since, to answer a charge of burgiary, preferred by a neighbor of the Connetts, growing out of some spite between the families. On the stand the young girl told her story in such an artless, houest and winning way that a verdict of not gulity was rendered by the jury without leaving their seats. The audience burst into applause, which the judge could not stop. Hats were swung and the floor stamped wildiy. While the judge was about to discharge the prisoner she sprang on the bench, threw her arms around his neck and kissed him repeatedly. This was the sigual for another outburst of popular sympathy, which it took considerable effort to stop. It was some time before the uproar ended and business was resumed. Anna Connett, a young girl of mor

The Dolphin made a very pleasant va-riety in the list of unreal creatures—as it was delightful in every way. Very much larger than the common dolphin or

it was delightful in every way. Very much larger than the common dolphin or porpoise, the Dolphin of fable was thoroughly good-natured and obliging, and always swimming about and showing its pretty colors. These colors were said to be beighter than ever when it was dying, and some poet has written of the "nues of the dying Dolphin."

The supposed home of the Dolphins was in the Grecian seas; they were said to have many human tastes, as they were very fond of music, could be easily tamed, and became very fond of their masters. They would let children ride on ineir backs; and this must have been even more exciting than ribing on an elephant, or driving a pair of goats. These even more exciting than riding on an ele-phant, or driving a pair of goats. These, Dolphins were very affectionate; and a story is told of one, in the reign of Em-peror Augustus, was carried a boy to school every morning. But after awaile the lad ofed, and the faithful Dolphin watched for him on shore day after day —until, finding that he did not come, it pined away and expired of grief.—From "Some Queer Anigals," St. Nicuolas for October.

Root Pits for Winter Vegetables.

Choose a warm protected corner in a well drained field. One of the first reqdisites of a pit is perfect drainage. Wa-ter would make it foul and disagrees-ble and cause the roots to decay. Therefore do not attempt making a pit unless you are perfectly sure that water will never enter it. Make a furrow about three feet deep by running your ditch plow several times in the same line, north and south. Lay the roots in the furrow in a neatly built triangular track. Throw back the earth over the roots to the depth of a foot or more, rounding the top so as to throw off the water, and cover the whole with atraw. At intervals of four feet set a small buntore do not attempt making a pit unless At intervals of four feet set a small bunso that the straw will reach into the air through the earth and serve for ventilia-tion, to prevent the roots heating and growing. Open the southern end, on a bright, warmish day, when you wish a

supply.

All tubers, such as beets, carrots. All tubers, such as beeta, carrots, horse-radish, parsorps and turnips, may be easily and cheaply kept in this way. Potatoes do best in a ceitar. If the root crops are large and intended for market, the pit should be dug from three to four feet deep and about six feet wide. The roots are the spacked in sections of two last wide account the att. Sections of two icet wide, across the pit. Between the sections a space of six inches is left, and this is filled with soil level to the top. The advantage of this arrangement is that four or ave barrels of the rgots can be taken out without disturbing the next

entightenment of their fellow citizens.
In short there is, in respect to the doings of government in the United States, a great deal of well-meaning stupidity, a great deal of pretentions half-knowledge, and a great deal of pretentions half-knowledge, ment of stock.

Feeling of Wells.

The more insidious process is that of the gradual fouring of the semi-porous carring proposition: There is no reason to believe that any President of the United States ever willially made a corrupt administration. Presidents may have been injudicious, they may have been injudicious, the may have been injudicious to the fed here in New York every day, and most of the where the fed here in New York every day, and most of the where the in the same of all the counts of all the counts in the fail treatment of the private up-town markets. These estates the wh ing power of the soil, and it becomes 500 pounds of beef. We, that is, New saturated with impurity such by inch, Yorkers, consume 5,000 to 7,000 hams until, perhaps after a month or perhaps per week, and, wonderful to relate, the reacues the well; then every drop oozing ures up to 1,500 tons- a week. In the consumption of all kinds of pountry figreacces the well; then every drop oozing
in from this source carries with it its
atom of fi.th.

While the supply of water in the
ground is copious, and walle there is more
or less circulation through the water
veins, the founcess may be too much diinted to do harm; but in dry seasons,
when the supply recedes to a depth of
only a few feet at the bottom of the well,
the contribution of drain water continuing the same, the dose becomes sufficient
to produce its poisonous effect.

The dangerous character of the water
of such wells is often manifested by no
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"Handsot fill that our told that our city uses every y

smelts and purgies come in inter); 10 000 pounds of lobsters, 200 gairons scallops, 200 dozen of sett crabs, 1,0 pounds of green turtle for soup an s.caks." The weekly value of fish co

friends, the frogs. These lively creatures are brought here alive—on the jump, as it were—to the amount of \$,000 on a Friday and 10,000 every week. Then, mitting milk, sugar, tes, col

Jennie June replies as follows those who ridectic the provading style. The cheap wit which usually expend used upon some part of a woman dress has found a mine in the tied-bac skirt which has been most industrious, worked. The point with the critics is the indecempt of a style which indicate so much of the settling of woman's form

ed and barrel-like absence of form, boopskirts were invented, the first of which
were from four to fire yards round, and
with dresses over them and women kaside of them, orchipping the width of a
broad city sidewals, and six (three on a
side) a street car. Dress then was attacked shd lampooned for concealing
the form; the days of the first empire
were recalled and the classic taste of
the Empress Josephine and the ladies of
the renowned French salon commented
upon Codfish wanted display, wanted
to "spread" itself, and ougut to have the renowned French salon commented apost Codish wanted display, wanted to "spread" itself, and ought to have been sent abroad to study painting and sculpture, the works of the old masters and the principles of all modern art in order to get ideas not utterly disgraceful to modern civilization. Well, Codish went abroad. Westuer that had any thing to do with getting rid of heops and the more recent studies of form as applied to dress, matters not. We have at least got rid of hoops, and we have got a dreas that is not obtrusive, that is neither so straight nor scant, nor objectionable in those respects as the strict short-waisted, low-necked, short-sleeved dress of the seventeenth century; that has, on the contrary, possibilities of beauty, grace and elegance, if the wearer or her modiste is an artist and knows how to take advantage of them. We have a dress which is often stuping covered with trimming and ridiculously, made up of parts which have no relationship to each other, but that is inevitable; and on the other side, we have gradumade up of parts which have no relationship to each other side, we have gradually obtained a public opinion which is stronger and more permanent than fastion, which gives dark or neutral colors and, almost uniformly, solid labrics for the struct, which enoughes to limits that will not obtrude upon the rights of others in the street cars or elsewhere. No style of dress could be invented that silly girls and silly women would not exaggerate—a lool always carries with him his cap and bail—but why a dress composed on several skirts, why a dress composed on several skirts with skirts beneats, should be consid-ered improper, even though tied back, while the single trowser passes for highly proper, it would puzzie a lawyer to

The management of the "help" is no smail item to the ladies of the day, and there are very few to whom a hint will not be acceptable. A plan that was in use tures hundred ago in the family of an English nobleman no doubt answered very well then, but the servant gir.s of the present period would very seriously object to any such neglect-schedule as was then in use. Among the current rates then adopted were the following unique particulars: Being in bed alter 7 or out after 9 o'cook, five cents; striking another servant, three cents; beds unanother servant, three cents; bets un-made, three cents; striking the cook, three cents. While it cost three cents to beat the cook, it was ruinous to leave the stairs dirty, as it extorted a ten-cent fine; breaking the butter's glasses It cost a man the same price to swear and to leave the door open, a tures-cent ane being the penalty in each case; bu-an absence from prayers was a little worse than swearing, and a little more costly, being five cents. Imagine the outery in St. Louis kitchens and hale, if such a schedule as this should be enforced.—Globe Democrat.

ELASTIC TRUSS



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The above cut represents the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, former Attorney General of the United States, as seen when attacked with STRANGULATER REFERENCE.

Mr. Dickinson suffered intensely, notwithstanding he had the best surgical aid. Everything was done that science could suggest, and as the last remedy the knife used, and yet he died in great anguish on the third day. This is a fearful warning to those who are ruptured.

RUPTURE-HOW CURED.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

SEE—For several years I was afflicted wit rupture and suffered from the use of trusse (assaulty noticing in your paper a recommendation of Dr. Shermann of your city, and about the same time meeting Mr. J. W. Ayres, (Camden, N. J., who informed that he had been a voice—to rupture and was cared by Dr. Sherman, and had him adapt his remedies to mean, and had him adapt his remedies to mean, I was to me a happy occurrence, and shall ever feed grateful to you and Mr. Ayre for having directed my attention to Dr. Sherman, as well as to mim for the safe and conflictable manner in which he treated my one florable manner in which he treated my fund by mind was greatly oppretice, and my fund

GEO. E. EARINGS, 1,001 Palmer L.

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Chicago Ex. 7:20 A.M. 8:00 P.M.
Hamilton Ac. 9:00 A.M. 11:00 P.M.
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GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA. Depot. Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minut

Night BA. (ex Sal.), 7:50F.M. 8:50A.M. 10:50A
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New York Ex daily 9:50F.M. 6:55A.M. 7:50R
Springfield Ac. 8:55A.M. 9:55A.M. 7:50R
Lipton Ac. 5:50F.M. 9:50A.M. 7:50R
Sharon Ac. 6:60F.M. 6:55A.M. 7:50R DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBUS, Depot. Pearl and Plum. Time. 7 minutes for

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COLUMBUA, MT. VERNON AND CLEVELAND. Depot, Front and Kligour. Time 7 minutes fast. Reveland Ex...... 7:85a.M. 6:50r.M. 7:35p.M. CHESAPBAKE AND OHIO.

Sont, foot of Strondway, to Hantlington. City Time. Sichmond Ex..... 430/P.M. 538a.M. 4304.M.

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PUBLISHER OF SATURDAY NIGHT,

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